25. The information reproducing apparatus according to either one of claim 23 or 24, wherein said related information is a homepage on said Internet.

26. The information reproducing apparatus according to either one of claim 23 or 24, wherein said address-information acquisition means acquires address information when said information recording medium is set in said information reproducing apparatus.

REMARKS

This is a Supplemental Response to the Response filed April 5, 2000. In that prior response, the applicant intended to cancel claims 9-14 and add claims 15-26 (but failed to do so). This Supplemental Response corrects this error.

Claim 15-26 are pending in this application.

Claims 9-14 have been canceled and 15-26 have been added.

As noted in the previous response, in the detailed example in the specification, when a disk is loaded in an information reproducing apparatus of the present invention, the apparatus reads home page information (e.g., URL information which indicates an address on the Internet) and/or keyword information (e.g., the title of CD, a list of songs, names of a singer, writer, composer, etc.). When the disk is loaded in the information reproducing apparatus, this apparatus reads the Internet home page information or keyword information from the disk automatically or through a user's operation to thereby acquire information relating to that disk over the Internet (e.g., access a desired home page).

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b/e) as being anticipated by the inherent feature of any PC system. Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being

unpatentable over the admitted prior art. Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Hisamatsu et al. and/or Sato et al. These rejections are moot in view of the cancellation of claims 9-14. In addition, it is respectfully asserted that a similar rejection with respect to claims 15-26 would also be improper.

Hisamatsu et al.

Hisamatsu et al. discloses a technique of storing TOC information of all the disks in a disk changer in advance and acquiring the TOC information of any disk selected by a user from the RAM before reading the selected disk is completed. This can ensure quick display of TOC information (as exemplified in, for example, FIG. 5).

Hisamatsu et al. merely teaches a scheme of displaying TOC information itself, and neither teaches nor suggests the concept of acquiring information relating to a disk from a separate medium over the Internet.

Sato et al.

Sato et al. is similar to Hisamatsu et al. and describes that TOC information of a plurality of disks is stored in a memory. Sato et al. also discloses an idea of storing the TOC information in association with the titles and disk types (DA disk, ROM disk, etc.) of the disks.

Like Hisamatsu et al., Sato et al. merely teaches a scheme of displaying TOC information itself, and fails to teach or suggest the concept of acquiring information relating to a disk from a separate medium over the Internet.

The admitted prior art was discussed in the previous response of December 27, 1999. Similar to Hisamatsu et al. and Sato et al., the admitted prior art and a conventional PC system does not teach or suggest the concept of acquiring information relating to a disk from a separate medium over the Internet.

While not utilized in the Office Action of January 6, 2000, Nishida et al. has been previously utilized by the Examiner.

Nishida et al.

Nishida et al. teaches a technique of storing position numbers of a plurality of trays in association with related information of the corresponding disks in a memory (e.g., the correlation of tray 1 with the map of Hokkaido, the correlation of tray 2 with the map of the Tohoku district and so forth are stored in a memory), so that when a user selects the "map of Hokkaido" using input means, the disk which contains the map of Hokkaido is automatically loaded from the tray 1 where this disk is located and the designated map is displayed.

According to the Nishida invention, when the user inputs information stored in the memory (information about the location of a desired disk), the associated disk is loaded. Nishida et al. merely acquires information corresponding to the designated address (information stored in a memory, e.g., the correlation "the map of Hokkaido = tray position"). Thus, Nishida et al. also fails to teach or suggest the concept of acquiring information relating to a disk from a separate medium over the Internet.

Because the prior art fails to teach or suggest the invention defined by new claims 15-26, the Examiner is respectfully requested to allow this application to issue.

In the event that the Examiner deems this application is not yet in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact attorney George E. Oram at (202) 857-6000 to schedule an interview to expedite allowance of this application.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge payment for any additional fees which may be required with respect to this paper to our Deposit Account No. 01-2300,

Respectfully submitted,

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